

1841

1-30-1841

Western Episcopal Observer January 30, 1841

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Recommended Citation

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BEING A CONTINUATION OF THE GAMBIER OBSERVER AND WESTERN CHURCH JOURNAL.

THOMAS R. RAYMOND, PUBLISHER.

NUMBER 5.

Printed at the *Western Church Press*, Rogers' Row, West Fourth Street, Cincinnati.

Pray, pray for us—we need your earnest prayers,
Surrounded by temptations, trials, cares;
We are but mortal—like yourself, kind friend,
Sorrow and sin, our duty still attend;
Hear our requests, and when you kneel in prayer
Let us in these petitions have a share.
Oh, pray for us.

The Episcopal Observer.

THE PULPIT, THE PEN, AND THE PRESS.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1841.

MISSIONS AND MISSIONARIES OF THE WEST—IN-ADEQUATE SUPPORT.

We have recently received a circular from the Secretary of the Domestic Missionary department of our church, setting forth the embarrassments of this branch of the institution, and we cheerfully accord to the writer our praise for the frank and faithful zeal with which he importunes for aid. We doubt not but that he, in common with the members of the Committee on Domestic Missions, have done all in their power and best judgment, to fulfil the high trusts the church has vested in their hands. In the remarks we are about to make, and the facts we shall detail, we disclaim all and every disposition to censure, or dogmatize, or usurp any authority which the church has lodged in others, but only to act as a reflector of public opinion, and an observer of the operation of principles now in course of trial. And we conceive that our western position and relative vicinity to the great field of domestic mission enterprise, not only affords us special facilities, but originates manifest obligations to notice the working of this noble machinery, the plan of sending the gospel of Christ, with the church of Christ, to the destitute of our land.

Now, as it is much easier to point out defects, than either to foresee them in advance, or correct them when they occur, we shall state what we have reason to believe is a very growing objection to the modus operandi of the committee: it is the necessity of frequent change of residence by the clergy now in commission, arising from the absolute impossibility of sustaining themselves on the salaries granted. The way the plan now works, is this: a missionary is employed for a station, designated probably by the ecclesiastical authority of the state or territory: This station has been visited by the Bishop, and his presence and ministrations have produced that glow of interest which usually attends the tours of these valuable officers of our communion. Old and long dormant attachments to the church are revived in bosoms where for years they have slept; the friends of Zion, for miles around, hearing that a Bishop of the church is to be in their vicinity, turn out and ride, no matter what the state of the weather or the roads, to hear the missionary prelate, and they bless God and the church for sending him to break the bread of life to their souls. The scene of the worshipping assembly, notwithstanding it is convened in a court house, or school room, or in a building kindly loaned for the occasion by some other denomination of christians; the responses, few and far apart though they be, and the calm and orderly mode of the service, remind them of other days, when, amid the friends of their youth, in the older settlements of the East, they went to the house of the Lord. These first visits of our Bishops, are palmy days, and kindle in many a heart longing desires for the stated services of Zion: A meeting is proposed; the few Episcopalians warranted by the occasion, assemble and are willing to subscribe a good round sum, to be added to the missionary stipend, in case they can procure a minister: and as we are very apt to do in this new country, they think their town or village will certainly be a place of considerable importance after a while, and hence much reliance may be had on the expected advantages of futurity. Well, a missionary comes from the far East, having been led to expect that he would receive, say five hundred dollars—viz. \$250 from the missionary society, and \$250 from the station: and being given to understand that out in this abundant land he would have means to spare for books and benevolence. But after six or nine months' experience, he finds his mistake, and the people find theirs also. They discover that a youthful pastor just from the schools, pious, amiable and excellent though he be, wants the personal and other influence of the Bishop. They find the difference between subscribing under the glow of their first zeal, and paying or collecting these subscriptions, in more calculating moments. One begins to discover that he lives too far from the place of worship; and another that the missionary does not suit him; his reading is defective, or his doctrine is wrong, or he does not visit enough, or something does not answer. The subscription paper, instead of furnishing the necessities of peace, really draws out 'the sinews of war.'

So much for the people, with some honorable exceptions. Let us now turn to the missionary. It has been his honest purpose to give himself, soul and body to his work, and he hoped to do so free from care as to the reasonable supply of his temporal wants; but when pay day comes, he finds himself in distress; his house rent about one third higher than it would have been for a far better building in any eastern town, most of his other expenses in proportion. His creditors, with the usual generosity of western people in all such matters, say to him, 'Sir, give yourself no uneasiness—we can wait; but what relief is this to him? His mind is worried and disturbed, and he feels as if every one regarded him as loose and careless in meeting his engagements. He pushes on to the end of the year, and perhaps waits six months longer, and then resigns and moves to some other station.

Now, we aver that the successor of this missionary has more to encounter at this post than he would have had on entirely new ground; for it rarely happens that the resignation described, occurs without producing some hard thoughts somewhere. Promises have not been fulfilled: some did not pay, others had to make up the deficiency, or strive to do so; the delinquents must justify themselves, and those who have paid, feel as if the church was more burdensome to their pockets than they expected. They will therefore hold back when the new missionary comes, and let others put shoulder to the wheel.

In all this who is to blame? No one: at least we censure no one; only we say, let us learn wisdom and not waste our money. The manifest aspect of difficulty in all these cases is, that in a new and unsettled state of society like this, where no man is sure of having his anchor down for more than twelve months at a time, reliance should not be had upon the pecuniary aid of a hastily written subscription paper. As a general rule no such reliance should be had, at least for five years after the appointment of a missionary to a new station. The missionary society should maintain their agents themselves, and if any thing comes from the station let it go to the missionary. Even then his support will be scanty enough; and if it should be otherwise, we have too much confidence in these pioneers of Zion, to harbor a thought that they can grow selfish. They must grow blind first, and dead to those sensibilities which prompted them to the toils of the missionary field. So frequent and so touching will be the wants of the cause around them, that they will be compelled to open a liberal hand, and thus enjoy the blessing promised by the Lord. We believe the missionary society, by the present mode of operations, although they are doing a measure of good, are working to great disadvantage and really losing those opportunities of planting the church in the new settlements of the West, which, once lost, are not easily regained.

We should abandon the penny-wise system. Better send fewer missionaries, well selected and adequately supported, than go on at this rate.—We do not expect our church to grow very rapidly, but we are grieved to see her strike at the ramparts of sin, and fail for want of that energy which we know she possesses.

But there is another view of this subject, which the observers of passing events are noticing. The salary of our missionary Bishops is two thousand dollars a year, and yet we know a case in which a missionary presbyter, with a wife and eight children received but two hundred dollars a year!! \$200 to \$250, or even \$300 a year, as a salary for the Presbyter, and \$2000 for the Bishop! Ask the public, how is this! We reply, the expenses of our Bishops are greater; grant it, the public reply: but is the disparity so great as to justify such a difference of salary? What shall we reply? We say boldly, the missionary society are only half right in this matter. They grant an adequate maintenance to the Bishops—but a totally insufficient one to the presbyters and deacons in their employ: not a cent too much to the former, but a miserable pittance to the latter. We know these two Bishops, and we hold them near our heart in faith, and love, and prayer. Were we not restrained by considerations of delicacy, we could show, by relating acts of their pecuniary liberality, that not a dollar of their salary fails of its strict designation to the missionary work; but we also know many of our missionary presbyters and deacons, who are equally the objects of our regard, and we know their trials, nay, we must use a stronger word, their sufferings. And we ask, is it just, to say nothing of christian generosity, for the church, when she shall become acquainted with the real facts of the case, to hold in commission a single agent whose only certain means of support for himself, his wife, and eight children, are \$250 per annum? We do not say that such a case now exists, but can give the name of one that did. Under these circumstances, what can we in the West do with our funds, collected for domestic missions? Shall we send them to New York? Cheerfully would we do so, but we must meet the claims of absolute want first. We send our means to one missionary after another, and thus strive to keep them from embarrassment deeper than that of 'the Committee.' We wish we could do more, for in the sincerity of our souls, we feel for the Committee, and our good brother, the Secretary.

INFIDELITY OF PAINE—FRUIT OF IT.

Of all the names—the boast and blight of the 13th century and the beginning of the present, that of poor Paine is the least enviable. From a position of some note at one period, Paine soon degenerated into notoriety, and then into utter neglect,—better that his very name had perished. A licentious free-thinker and a licentious free-liver,—a self constituted sage, and a suicidal and self-exalted sot,—a vaporing patriot, and a vain-glorious penitent,—a blaspheming infidel in his 'Age of Reason,' and his 'Common Sense,' and a canting and conscience-stricken believer, when his cups had bereft him both of reason and common sense. The following anecdote of this wretched specimen of consistent infidelity, we give on the best authority. We value it chiefly as a fine illustration of the recuperative power of truth when the conscience is fairly enlisted as its ally. The illustration we find in the individual recovered from the poison of Paine's infidelity, not in the maudlin penitence of Paine himself. We believe he died full of blasphemy and bitterness of spirit—believing indeed—but his belief being that of the master he had so faithfully served—who also believes and trembles.

I have recently been in conversation with a gentleman of this Diocese who personally knew the noted Tom Paine, from whom I have learned some particulars, which, though in substance they have been given before, from other sources, it may be useful to repeat in your paper, as I have just heard them. 'This gentleman states that when a young man he was driving his father's wagon from Sing Sing to a place in West Chester county, N. Y.—when Paine, travelling the same way, requested to be taken in. The young man consenting, they rode about twenty miles together. The fame and talk about 'Paine's Age of Reason' had made a sceptical impression on the mind of the youth, and finding himself in the presence of its author, he gladly availed himself of the opportunity to learn more of that sort of reason. In the course of the conversation Paine positively asserted that he believed the Scriptures to be the word of God, and most seriously charged his auditor not to read his book, or if he did, not to suffer it to have any influence on his mind.—He said it did not contain the truth; that he wrote it at first, without the intention of publishing, merely to see what he could do; that he deeply regretted its publication, and would give any thing had he never written it. Such was the serious earnest of Paine in these remarks, and so conclusively did he reason against the principles of his 'Age of Reason,' that he entirely removed all sceptical impressions from the mind of the young man, (the present informant,) so that the latter has ever since retained a grateful recollection of the conversation, and now says that such was Paine's earnestness to prevent his being injured by his writings, and to eradicate all such evil impressions as they had already made, that he can never lose the remembrance of it. The same gentleman says that he has heard of several persons who could relate the same observations from Paine to them.

Yours, &c.,

C. P. M.

RELIGION IN HIGH PLACES.

It is gratifying to us as 'observers' of the church and the world, occasionally to meet with events in the history of distinguished individuals on which the eye may rest with delight, as would that of a passenger through a desert or a quiet spot, an overshadowing rock, or a cooling spring. A general view of the church and the world draws forth a deep sigh: vice rampant in the one, and heresy and schism in the other, makes one almost ready to ask, 'Has God forgotten to be gracious? does His promise fail for evermore?' Occasionally, we witness a light breaking forth from the hall and the palace, which shines brighter, perhaps than that in the cottage, only because it is higher: and we remember that it is an earnest of the fulfilment of the promise, 'Kings shall be thy nursing fathers, and queens thy nursing mothers,'—and our spirits revive, as by the sight of the bow, when the clouds have threatened a second deluge. The soul of a sovereign is of no more intrinsic and real value, than that of a subject; nor the soul of a master, than that of a slave. But they are of more consequence, when we consider their more extensive influence, and capability

for usefulness. It is in this view only that we rejoice when of the 'chief men and women, some believe.' The Dowager Queen of Great Britain, ADELAIDE, may be placed in the rank of true royalty. An English correspondent, who resides almost under the shadow of her roof writes—'a tenth of her income, which is £100,000 per annum she devotes to charitable purposes. A few months since, she ordered her bookeller in London, to send a copy of Bridges on the ex. Psalm, to all the professional men in the city. And at all the noblemen's seats she stopped during her progress, and left one.' Another notices the fact, that on visiting their village, she questioned the children who gathered round, 'whether they attended the Sunday school.' A small item indeed, and yet enough to give an impulse to parents, and teachers, and children in seeking and promoting a religious education, for years to come.

Our object in bringing these facts before our readers, is not so much to commend a royal personage, as to hint at the various modes of doing good, which lie, as truly, though not to the same extent, in their power as in hers. Systematic benevolence, the distribution of religious works,—and general influence, by word and example, are means of usefulness which most christians possess, and which must be more extensively employed, before God's will can be done on earth as it is in heaven. When there is a 'communion of the saints' in employing such measures, each according to his ability, the day will dawn when which prophets and kings, and others 'in lower forms,' have long waited for. In a future number we may say something more on the subject of systematic benevolence: for the present, our desire is to commend to such of our readers, as do not possess it, the excellent work alluded to above. Bridges on the ex. Psalm deserves a place in every christian's library. It merits a place with Bunyan's Pilgrim, Doddridge's Rise and Progress, and Wilberforce's Practical View. As Cecil says, it is a book which we have 'placed on the shelf.' We regard it as containing more that is practical and experimental, and as being better calculated to lead onward from 'milk to strong meat' than most works, even of the same character, which have issued from the press. We may say of it, as Doddridge says of the incomparable writings of Leighton, that we know not that we ever spent a quarter of an hour in reading it, but we have felt some impressions which we could wish always to retain. We are free to confess that we never saw the richness, the variety, the doctrine, the reproof, the correction, the instruction in righteousness, which that Psalm contains, until we possessed and read that admirable work, which we so cordially commend.

CHRISTIAN VANITY—A DYONISIUS' EAR.

It has been said of Voltaire, who was not a 'christian man,' that, if in the height of his glory, he could have contrived a Dyonisius' ear in the Rue Traversiere, we should have found him watching at it night and day.—Some christian men make an invisible Dyonisius' ear of their own vanity, and in secret places are ever seen by an Eye that seeth in secret, listening to its 'most sweet voices.' Such christian men do, from the habit they get of interpreting to themselves aloud their sacred oracles, entertain their friends and the open world, sometimes, with the self-inspired response. It is as if an angel had spoken unto them, and commissioned them to speak unto others—'all the words of their particular life.' Thus we have from 'good christian people'—with their vanity-gossip, and are fair to thrive and edify thereupon! Meekness of wisdom! And is it thus wisdom is justified of her children? Seek they honor from themselves and from men, or from God only? (not always invisible) Dyonisius' ear of his own vanity! Yet esteeming himself the meekest of men! Meek! We would fain get a naphtha-lantern and seek among the devout worshippers of this most sacred ear-oracle of vanity, for the meek of the earth.

'To see clearly both sides of a question is for the first time, to see the truth of it.'

ANTI-SECTARIANISM.

We copy the following communication, not as a hook whereon to hang a controversy, but merely as a passing specimen of anti-sectarian zeal and consistency.

From the Daily Gazette.

'I am at a loss to know why your correspondent "Citizen," in his efforts in a good cause should make a back-handed blow at the Quakers, of whom he says, they are "not all true Christians."—Now why in pleading the cause of temperance the author should introduce a sly insinuation against the most temperate, the most moral, the most honest, of all the religious societies, I do not know. He thereby discovers a deep sectarian prejudice and a great lack of true christian spirit and humility. It is too much the case, now-a-days with people of his cloth, to feel convinced of their own infallibility. "I am holier than thou," is a sentiment ever uppermost in their minds.

But one hundred and fifty years have elapsed since Quakers and others—the purest and best of mankind—were burnt alive—as criminals! oh, no! for being witless!! Beware of a meddling conscience! a good conscience never persecuted any one, for difference of opinion, in religious belief.

PENN.

The writer of this paragraph, in his burning zeal against *Sectarianism*, bolts into the very error which he charges others. With an air of the most perfect infallibility, he pronounces the Quakers 'the most temperate, the most moral, the most honest, of all religious societies,' thus placing them by his sovereign dictum at the very summit of excellence. And yet in the very next sentence he complains of a certain 'cloth' as wanting in 'humility,' and as assuming 'infallibility.' Verily, physician Penn, thou hast better heed thyself of this disposition to assume infallibility, before thou preachest to others. The most heated and bigoted sectarians that we know of, are your thorough-going anti-sectarians. In their zeal, they seem ready to 'burn alive' every one who dares to oppose their great, infallible, One Article-Credo, of—I BELIEVE IN THE ESSENTIAL SOUNDNESS OF ALL DOCTRINES WHATSOEVER.

We can assure Penn that we know many Quakers who would subscribe to the assertion of 'Citizen,' that all who pass under their name, are 'not true christians.' We suppose towards Quakers of this class he would at once substitute his superlatives of 'most temperate, most honest, most moral,' with such epithets as bigots, sectarians, &c. &c.

THE TRUE STAR.

There is one star that will never disappoint the hope it awakens; its ray is never dimmed and it knows no going down; its cheering light streams on through ages of tempest and change; Earth may be darkened, systems convulsed, planets shaken from their sphere, but this star will still pour its steady, undiminished light. The eye that is turned to it will gladden in its tears; the countenance that it lights, sorrow can never wholly overcast; it

footstep that falls in its radiance, finds no gloom even at the portal of the grave. It is the star—

First in night's diadem—
The star, the star of Bethlehem.

Walter Collier.

WESTERN DIOCESES AND MISSIONS.

JURISDICTION OF BISHOP POLK.

The Rt. Rev. Leonidas Polk, D. D., (an alumnus of the United States Military Academy at West Point, and in Theology, an alumnus of the Seminary at Alexandria,) was consecrated to the Episcopate, in Christ Church, Cincinnati, Dec. 9, 1838, as Missionary Bishop of the South West. His missionary jurisdiction embraces Arkansas and the Indian Territory south of 36½ degrees n.,—his provisional jurisdiction embraces the Dioceses of Alabama and Louisiana. Bishop Polk has at the special instance of the Foreign Committee, extended his missionary visitations to the Republic of Texas, and our church is indebted to him for a highly interesting account of that important field of missionary labor. We cannot but express—always with great deference and respect to the wisdom of the Foreign Committee—our surprise that so little has as yet been attempted by us in Texas. Bishop Polk's official communications to the Foreign Committee are on record in our organ of the joint Committees—the Spirit of Missions, and deserve in our judgment, to be made the ground of a special and most earnest appeal to our whole church in behalf of Texas.

ARKANSAS.

In this part of Dr. Polk's jurisdiction, there are two missionaries: Rev. W. Mitchell at Pine Bluff, and Rev. C. H. Yager at Little Rock. Both these stations are important, and full of promise to our church in Arkansas.

INDIAN TERRITORY, SOUTH.

In the Indian Territory South, the Rev. William Scull, Chaplain at Fort Gibson, is exercising the functions of an Episcopal Missionary, and bearing the burden and heat of the day at that distant and isolated point, in the patience of faith we doubt not. The good Lord of the harvest bless him in his work. He will reap in due time, if he faint not.

ALABAMA.

Rt. Rev. Dr. Polk, Provisional Bishop.—The clergy of Alabama, are: Rev. T. A. Cooke, Minister of Trinity Church, Lafayette; Rev. F. T. Hanson, (late missionary to China,) Minister of St. John's Church, in the Praries; Rev. C. S. Ives, (Rector of Christ Church, Matagorda, Texas, and missionary;) Rev. W. Johnson, Rector of St. Peter's Church, in the Praries; Rev. N. P. Knapp, Minister of Christ Church, Tuscaloosa; Rev. S. S. Lewis, Rector of Christ Church, Mobile; Rev. A. Matthews, — Rev. J. E. Sawyer, Minister of St. Paul's Church, Greensborough.

Standing Committee of the Diocese of Alabama: Rev. Messrs. Lewis, Johnson and Knapp of the clergy; of the laity, Messrs. Maynard, McCord and Martin.

Secretary of Convention, J. B. Nixon, Esq. Mobile.

LOUISIANA.

Rt. Rev. Leonidas Polk, D. D., Provisional Bishop, clergy: Rev. Charles Goodrich, Rector of St. Paul's Church, New Orleans; Rev. W. B. Lacey, D. D., President of the College at Baton Rouge; Rev. D. S. Lewis, Rector of Grace Church, St. Francisville; Rev. R. H. Ranny, Professor in the College at Baton Rouge; Rev. N. S. Wheaton, D. D., Rector of Christ Church, New Orleans.

Standing Committee: Rev. D. Wheaton, Rev. C. Goodrich, and Messrs. L. C. Duncan and Dr. Relf. Secretary of the Convention, T. N. Morgan, Esq., New Orleans.

Bishop Polk is at present engaged in the visitation of Louisiana. His address for the month of February ensuing, is 'care of Rev. Dr. Wheaton, New Orleans.'

MICHIGAN.

Progress of the Church.—need of the Episcopate in all the new Dioceses—need of active and laborious parish clergymen—and of adequate support.

[We have been obliged somewhat to abridge the following, from our obliging and diligent correspondence of the Diocese of Michigan. He will do us and our readers good service, by giving us the earliest advices of all matters of current interest in the Diocese, and by fulfilling his design of placing in our hands authentic matter connected with its past history.]

'The progress of our church in this Diocese is one proof, among many, of the expediency, if not the absolute necessity, of having a Bishop in each State; who may stand as a leader of the church, and a supporter of the efforts of the clergy. Indeed a Diocese without a resident Bishop is an anomaly in the church. Such a Diocese is as a body without a head; and experience has shown how small is the success of Episcopacy under such circumstances. And the more closely the Bishop is brought into connection with his clergy; the more time he can devote to the visitation of his parishes, and the more easily accessible to all parts of his Diocese he is, so much greater, other things being equal, will be the general prosperity of that branch of the church which is under his care. It has long been our ardent desire, and we trust yet to see it fulfilled, that a Bishop may be placed wherever the church is known. Difficulties in the way of such an arrangement, under present circumstances and causes, there undoubtedly are, but so confidently do we believe the prosperity of the church, in our new western States, especially, to depend upon the frequent Episcopal visitation of parishes, that we hope before long to see these difficulties removed. We desire to see the Bishop the pioneer of religion; not following, but like St. Paul preceding the growth of the church.

'It is not yet five years since Michigan first received her Bishop. At that period, Episcopalians were very few and scattered. The church of Detroit, the oldest in the State, was the only one whose circumstances were really prosperous. And scattered in the eastern and southern portion of the Diocese were six small and feeble parishes. A more melancholy prospect could scarcely be. But now how different is the scene. As we turn over the pages of the last journal of the Convention, prosperity is every where observable. Nineteen clergymen, connected with the Diocese are enumerated. Notwithstanding the heavy pressure upon all worldly prosperity which for the last eighteen months has afflicted the State, the incumbents of the various parishes, have with the small pittance afforded by the Missionary Society, succeeded in supporting themselves, we may say, comfortably. The church has taken deep root. It is respected by those who do not belong to it; it is loved by those who do, and is undoubtedly exerting a healthful influence over society superior to all

other means combined, for religious instruction. The influence which it exerts, and the respect in which it is held, are very strikingly manifested in the superior manner in which its clergy are treated, and the class of persons who assist in supporting it. Bishop McCoskry visits his Diocese annually. His annual Address contains much that is interesting, and in the visitations of no previous year has he witnessed so many marks of prosperity. The Diocese at this moment, says he, presents as fair a field for missionary effort, and holds out as fair a prospect for comfortable support, as any connected with the church. All we want is an addition to our number of clergy. If this can be obtained a rich harvest can soon be gathered. The hard times are now passing away, and we thank God for it; for great have been the discouragements which they have presented to the clergy; a new state of things is commencing. If we do not much mistake the signs of the times, the whole population is awakening to a deeper sense of the importance of piety; an increased immigration of respectable families may be confidently expected, and this is just the moment to make more strenuous efforts at once to establish our church, before its proper place is usurped by other denominations. We have only two real difficulties at present to struggle with: the want of new clergy, who will not fear labor, and who are determined, in spite of all difficulties, with God's blessing, to succeed, and more liberality and efficiency in the organ for the distribution of the funds of the Church—the Board of Missions. No man can come to Michigan and succeed without giving up all his powers to his work, for no population is more energetic, laborious and restless; and in a country where villages spring up so rapidly a liberal, a proper support is requisite, we say absolutely requisite, from the missionary society, on first commencing operations in small places.'

CONSECRATIONS.—On Tuesday, October 20th, the Rt. Rev. S. A. McCoskry, D. D., consecrated the new Episcopal Church, in the village of Jackson, Michigan, under the name of St. Paul's Church. [The Rev. Messrs. Lyster, Barker, Stout, Powers, and Rev. Charles Fox, the Rector, were present and took part in the services. The sermon was preached by the Rt. Rev. the Bishop. After the consecration services four persons were confirmed. Two other candidates for this ordinance were expected; but were prevented, by sickness, from coming forward. In the afternoon, services were again held, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. C. B. Stout of Clinton.

It is not quite two years since the first Episcopal services were held in this place; and only about fifteen months since the present Rector took charge of the parish. In this period a respectable congregation has been collected; a handsome gothic Church completed; a lecture room, in the Grecian order of architecture, capable of holding about one hundred persons, erected on the same lot with the church; a good parish library collected, and a school-house connected with the parish, built on the prison ground, in the centre of a numerous but scattered population in which a day and Sunday school are held.

The Rev. Laman Foote, has been recognised by the Domestic Committee at New York, as the missionary at Kalamazoo, vacant by the death of Rev. G. W. Cole.

INDIANA.

Evansville.—The Rev. Mr. Lamon, of the interesting parish at Evansville, is at present passing a few weeks in the eastern cities and in Virginia, where we trust our brethren will not only rejoice with him in the encouragement which the Master has vouchsafed him in his good work, and bid him God speed therein, but also bid him each substantial wish the liquidation of the small debt upon his church, as may enable him to return to his parish with a strong heart for his work, and with the prospect of seeing his church free from debt. Evansville is an important point for the church in Indiana. One thousand dollars will place the Episcopal parish there upon a footing of comparative strength. Mr. Lamon's a worthy Alumnus of the Seminary at Alexandria, has special claim in behalf of his parish, upon Virginia.

It is an instructive and interesting fact that our Rev. brother of Evansville having labored, in the patient waiting for faith and hope, for nearly three years and a half without being permitted to witness any spiritual fruits, has since been cheered and strengthened in his labor of love by the addition of about thirty members to his communion.

[We have to regret that the really interesting statistics of the history of this parish from its organization by Bishop Kemper, obligingly dictated to us, and which were embodied in an article of some length and placed in the hands of one of the compositors, has been mislaid by him. Not having preserved the original brief—we have not dared to trust our memory. We hope in a future number, to be able to furnish it to our readers in connexion with the fact of the return and success of the Rector on his present mission to the East.]

ILLINOIS.

'BISHOP CHASE'S REMINISCENCES.'—A copy of the Prospectus of this work, an autobiography of Bishop Chase, announces that it will be issued in numbers of 120 pp. each, and in the style of the best Quaternaries. The first number will appear on or before the first of June next—the ensuing party, at intervals of three months. The subscription price is fifty cents a number.

The venerable Bishop Chase may truly be said to have passed, with an observant eye and a strong heart, *per caros casus, per tot discrimina rerum*; his narrative of the way can scarcely fail to be rich in incident—the task of writing it and giving it irrevocably to the world, while he is yet with us, and has we may hope, many pages of it yet to live—is certainly not without delicacy and difficulty. If we trust, the work is, or will be drawn up in the true spirit of Love,—his heart, in prospect of the peaceful close of his career, christianizing the words of the heathen poet—'*tandem in calum*,' it will prove a legacy to the Church not unworthy the pioneer-Bishop of the West. Any other spirit—(if any other were possible—that would dictate even a line which dying he would wish to blot,)—we confess with true and respectful candor, would make an autobiography of Bishop Chase, at this time, less welcome—even to those who most honor the indomitable strength of will, and ardent and greatness of enterprise, which, in the impartial award of coming times, will place his name far above that of the mass of common men.

The Rev. G. P. Giddings has been recognized by the Domestic Committee, as the Missionary at Quincy and parts adjacent.

The Rev. J. Selwood has been recognized as the Missionary in Pike county, and parts adjacent.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis—Episcopal Depository. It will be seen by the annexed notice of a zealous and enterprising layman, Mr. T. W. Southack of the Diocese of Missouri, that an Episcopal Depository has been established at St. Louis. This is well. We commend it to all our western readers who may not be too remote from it, to avail themselves of the aid

which it offers. Let it be remembered St. Louis is on the great thoroughfare of the Western valley, and that boats are constantly passing and repassing between that city and those of several of the other western Dioceses.

It is a matter in which we most heartily rejoice—that at length Episcopalians of Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Cincinnati, and Louisville, may send for books to a Depository of our church, well supplied and we doubt not well conducted, at one of the remotest of the great western cities. It shows that there is some enterprise among Episcopalians of the west, and that we do 'inclure to believe' that we can support at least one Depository. Let it be well supported both by our clergy and laity.

In Cincinnati we have neither bookstore nor Episcopal Depository under the auspices of our own Church; but our Methodist and Presbyterian brethren are teaching us that such things are practicable—and by the flourishing and efficient operations of their book concern, and depository, quietly suggesting to our wealthy and pious laymen, that such an institution might not be wholly useless.

BISHOP KEMPER was in New York on the 23d, and is passing a short time in the eastern cities, always furthering the objects of his important and extensive mission at the west.

NOTICE.—EPISCOPAL DEPOSITORY.

THE subscriber having been appointed a General Agent for the distribution of Prayer Books and Episcopal Tracts in the Valley of the Mississippi, hereby informs all clergymen and others in the Western States that he has now on hand, (and will continue to be supplied from the Societies in the eastern cities,) a good supply of Prayer Books and Tracts which are offered for sale at the eastern prices, or for gratuitous distribution among the poor and destitute parishes.

The attention of the friends of the church is respectfully requested to this object, and it is earnestly hoped that every one will lend it a helping hand, and do all in their power towards diffusing a knowledge of the church throughout this Western Valley.

All orders directed to the subscriber at St. Louis, Missouri, will be duly attended to.

T. W. SOUTHACK.

St. Louis, Missouri.

OHIO.

Catalogue of the Theological Seminary, Kenyon College, and Kenyon Preparatory Schools, 1840-41.

This neat annual Catalogue of the Diocesan Institutions at Gambier, printed by a member of the present Senior Class, at the Acland Press, has just reached us. It affords us sincere pleasure to find in its pages, the fullest corroboration of our remark in a former number, in regard to the flourishing state and hopeful prospects of this best hope of our church at the West.

Our space the present week, forbids that we should do more than simply to state that the Catalogue before us presents a full and able corps of instructors in the Seminary, the College and its branches,—nine Theological students, fifty-one undergraduates of the four College classes,—eighteen of the Senior Preparatory department, and thirty pupils of MINOR HALL.

The Rev. M. Parks has resigned the Rectorship of Christ Church, Norfolk, Va., and accepted the appointment of Chaplain and Prof. of Moral Phil., &c., at the Military Academy, at West Point. Mr. Parks is an alumnus of West Point, and will enter upon his duties under circumstances highly favorable to usefulness and permanency in the responsible position assigned him. He is well known as an able and sound scholar and a zealous and eloquent preacher. Mr. P. has taken letters dismissionary from the Diocese of Virginia to that of New York.

Rev. E. N. Mead has been called to the Rectorship of St. Clement's Church, New-York, vacant by the lamented decease of Dr. Bayard.

THE BIBLICAL REPOSITORY for January is published. The following is the table of contents:

1. The Nestorian Christians; by Rev. Justin Perkins, Missionary at Ooroomiah, Persia.
2. Baptism—the import of *Baptizo*; by Rev. Edward Beecher, President of Illinois College.
4. The Ancient Commerce of Western Asia; by Rev. Albert Barnes, Philadelphia.
4. Self-Cultivation; by Rev. Tryon Edwards, Rochester, N. Y.
5. Types and the Typical Interpretation of Scripture; by Rev. Joseph Muenscher, Theol. Sem., Gambier, Ohio.
6. Toleration of Opinion; by D. Fosdick, Jr. Boston, Mass.
7. Observations on the Religious and Ecclesiastical Condition of England.
8. A Notice of the Rev. Dr. Woods' Review of an Essay on Cause and Effect, in connection with Fatalism and Free Agency; by the Author of the "Essay."
9. Examination of the Doctrine of Perfection, as held by Rev. Asa Mahan, and others; by Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., Theol. Sem., Andover, Mass.
10. Exposition of Romans viii. 18-23; by Edmund Turney, Theol. Sem., Hamilton, N. Y.
11. Review of Wigger's History of Augustinism and Pelagianism; by Professor Henry P. Tappan, New York.
12. Critical Notices.
23. Recent Literary Intelligence.

NEW YORK THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

(Presbyterian.)—The prospects of this institution, we are gratified in being able to state, are full of promise. It has now one hundred and seven students, a strong faculty, and the best Theological Library, probably, in America. A subscription was commenced yesterday, for the purpose of increasing its permanent fund, and it was opened auspiciously; David Leavitt, Esq., of Brooklyn, subscribed twenty-five thousand dollars.—*Mercury*

The Rev. Henry Mandeville, pastor of the Reformed Dutch church in Utica, has been elected professor of belles lettres and moral philosophy in Hamilton College, in the place of Professor Lathrop, who has been called to preside over the University of Missouri.

Prof. Robinson's 'Biblical Researches in Palestine, Mount Sinai and Arabia Petrea,' will soon be published in England. The British journalists anticipate in this work a very valuable and instructive publication; and Prof. Carl Ritter, of Berlin, widely known as a Theologian and Orientalist, has expressed the highest gratification with its character.

We regret to learn that the continued ill health of Dr

CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1841.

The form and pressure of the time.

JAMES A. HILLHOUSE.—HIS DEATH.—HIS WORKS.

This distinguished American poet, son of the Hon. James Hillhouse, died at his seat, (Sachem's Wood,) near New Haven, Conn., on the 9th inst. Halleck, kindred in nobleness of nature and genius, has thus given his name to the sweet lyre:

'Hillhouse, whose music, like his themes,
Lifts earth to heaven,—whose poet-dreams
Are pure and holy as the hymn
Echoed from harps of seraphim,
By bards that drink at Zion's fountains,
When glory, peace and hope were here,
And beautiful upon his mountains,
The feet of angel messengers.'

The deceased poet was one of the most thoroughly classical and accomplished scholars of his time. He may be said to have been one of the few American scholars, possessing and rightly employing literary leisure and an ample fortune. Above the inspiration of mercenary motives, and quite free from the morbid appetite for present literary notoriety, (so often in our age mistaken for the deep and quenchless love of true fame,) Hillhouse lived, and studied, and wrote, as if the motto had been ever before him: 'The temple of fame stands upon the foundations of many generations—knowledge and truth are for all people and all time.'

Respublican literature est totius mundi.

We do not undertake to say what will be the award of posterity to the genius of Hillhouse—if, as is generally supposed, posterity means twenty years hence. Many of his countrymen know less of him than of the latest imported *Dancuse*, whose name will, or ought to be, consigned to obloquy or infamy to-morrow. Many men of letters—as we speak of lettered men—have only heard of the name of James A. Hillhouse—or of the title of his 'Judgment,' or 'Hadad,' and take him to have been one of those 'exceeding small persons' sometimes mis-called poets. But whether the present age think it worth while to recognize Hillhouse as a true son of song or not, his name will live and grow green in those coming times when men will have leisure and heart to admire the true and the beautiful, and to believe that genius is an endowment to be revered and loved—a God-given faculty, to be honored of all men.

The first work of Mr. Hillhouse, *Percy's Mask*, was issued by him from the English press, if we remember right, in 1816, and was succeeded by, *Judgment*, in 1821. *Hadad* soon followed—the two latter pieces founded on scripture history; the former, on English history—in the old black-letter lore of which, as in the treasures of wisdom and knowledge of holy scripture, the poet was deeply and thoroughly conversant. *Dancuse*, written twenty-six years before, was published in 1837, and in connection with it a collection of his works in two volumes, embracing several orations, (one delivered before the Literary Societies of *Bristol College* at the Commencement of 1836,) and other occasional papers of enduring and permanent value. The prose compositions of Hillhouse are remarkable, not merely for their rich classical finish, and for the highest and most vigorous power of diction, but for the poetical opulence of thought, which we find in the best prose of Milton.

We have not now, in this brief allusion to the death of Hillhouse, (we knew and greatly honored him in life,) the heart to speak critically of the poetical works which will follow him, and speak in eloquence and power to after ages.—Some of these works are still in manuscript, and have already the mellowness of more than the nine years of Horace. We cannot, however, forbear saying, that in his *Judgment*, (an impassioned theme for the pen of an arch-angel,) and in *Hadad*, there are passages which a Dante, or a Milton, or a Shakespeare, might have read with highest admiration.

DEPARTURE OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT FROM CINCINNATI.

The President-Elect, with his suite and a military escort, left Cincinnati on Tuesday morning, the 26th, instant, in the Steamboat *Ben Franklin*, for Washington and Virginia.

Apart altogether from any political bias, we sincerely rejoice to see a man of the exalted private worth, and as we hope, the God-fearing spirit, of Harrison, honored with the confidence of this great nation. We cordially sympathize therefore, in the public manifestation of respect on the occasion of his departure from among us to assume the responsibilities of government. Less military parade in his escort to Pittsburg, would have better suited our taste and views of the simplicity of our republican institutions and the necessity of guarding every least departure from the true genius of them, but upon this point we do not take upon ourselves specially to animadvert. We deem it however fitting, that as Christian observers and sincere lovers of our constitution and country, we should thus briefly notice in our secular columns, an event which from the relations of General Harrison to Cincinnati and the whole west, was attended with circumstances of peculiar interest.

GRAND DISCOVERY.

One of the most remarkable discoveries of this or any other age, (if it prove a true discovery, and not as has been believed by most, an ear-and-tongue-slam,) is again and again announced and solemnly vouched for, in the English papers. If veritable, the expensive and humane provisions in Europe and in this country for the education of the deaf and dumb, will soon be wholly, or almost wholly superseded. This discovery is yet a secret with Dr. Turnbull. The Editor of the *London Sun* says, very justly, (if there be a true secret, and no moon-hoax in the case,) that the English Government ought to purchase the *panacea* of the discoverer, for the benefit of the world. Formal application has actually been made for the secret to Dr. T., but without success. We envy

the discoverer, (if, we say again, he be a true one,) less for the British and American gold that may purchase it, than the unbought and unappreciated luxury of unstopping the ears and unloosing the tongue of one unfriended deaf mute. There is only one higher luxury—that of being honored as the instrument of making the tongue of the spiritually dumb to sing.

We introduce to our columns, without further comments, the subjoined narrative from one of the most influential of the English journals.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Dr. Turnbull's mode of restoring or developing the senses, hearing, and sight is undoubtedly the most wonderful discovery of the age. The cures we witnessed could scarcely have been believed. Too much publicity cannot be given to a discovery, calculated to confer upon human beings blessings scarcely inferior to existence itself; by which those excluded by the absence of sight or hearing from intimacy and communion with the external world, are admitted to enjoyments previously unknown to them, to receive the light of Heaven, and hold free converse with their kind. We lay before the public the wondrous facts which we witnessed on July 1st. Two patients, recommended to Dr. Turnbull's care by Dr. M'Cinley, of Kilmarnock, one named Margaret Shields, aged nine years, whose parents thought she had lost her hearing when an infant, by fever—the other named Mary Wilson, aged thirteen years, of Templeton Burn, Kilmarnock, whose parents say she was born deaf and dumb—were introduced into the room where we attended to witness Dr. Turnbull's operations. Into the ears of each of these children the operator poured a few drops of white liquid, and added a small bit of lint to prevent its escape. They were then allowed to sit quietly for half an hour, when the Doctor slowly and silently approached, first the one and then the other with his watch in his hand and in both cases, no sooner did he come within two or three yards of the patient, than her eyes indicated a feeling of surprise, and a moment after, as the ticking of the watch became more distinctly heard, she uttered an exclamation of delight and assumed an attitude of most anxious attention, apparently desirous thoroughly to enjoy the new sensation. Some simple sounds were next uttered by the Doctor's assistant, and immediately repeated by the child upon whom the experiment was tried. Words were next spoken in a similar manner, and with a similar result, and even whole sentences, after being pronounced by Dr. Turnbull's assistant, were repeated by the patient, that only half an hour before, was both deaf and dumb. The child, of course, evinced no consciousness of the meaning of the words, but seemed to utter them from the delight of exercising a new faculty. Such a wonderful result astounded us. Language would altogether fail to convey an adequate idea of the emotions we experienced. We state the simple fact, which needs not any embellishments to heighten its interest. We have given the name and address of the Gentlemen who recommended the children, that the sceptical may have an opportunity of ascertaining their condition previous to the operation we have just described. People afflicted are flocking from all quarters, and many from the continent, to Dr. Turnbull, and departing in gratitude and joyfulness of heart at their happy relief. The government ought to purchase this invaluable discovery for the general benefit of mankind. If the man who caused a blade of grass to grow where none ever grew before was deemed a public benefactor, how much greater is the glory of him who unveils the day to the blind, bestows the charms of speech to the dumb, and wakens the harmony of sweet sound to the deaf!

SEMINOLE WAR.—PROSPECT OF ITS CLOSE.—APPROACHING: DEC. 30.—Latest intelligence from East Florida favors the appearance of peace, strongly. Sixteen Indians went into Fort King on the 8th inst., and delivered themselves, rifles, and ammunition to Col. Riley, of the 6th Infantry; among them were nine warriors. Tiger Tail, we are informed, also gave himself up, and delivered his rifle to Col. Riley, with much of native grace and dignity; stating that he was weary of the war and entirely disposed for peace. It was stated by some of the warriors that Tusnuggee, would come in soon. The interpreters were all absent from Fort King and, consequently but little news was gathered by the officers, in relation to the condition and disposition of the Indians still remaining out.

It is said that the preliminaries of peace, as far as they have progressed, were brought about by a sister of Tiger Tail, who is represented as the most beautiful squaw in the nation; and who looked, when she presented herself before Gen. Armstrong, like a Royal Princess. She said that the home of her fathers, once so sweet and desirable a place of abode, had been despoiled of its pristine beauty, and lost its charm forever—that she came to the tent of the white man to sue for peace, and in the name of her tribe to proclaim that the tomahawk should henceforth be buried—of course she was treated with all gallantry.

The Cherokee Delegation, in charge of Capt. Page, of the U. S. Army, had gone into the heart of the nation, to hold council with the different tribes, and endeavor to persuade them to emigrate.—*Jour.*

THE SCHOOL FUND CONTROVERSY.—The report of the Special Committee on the petition of the Catholics for a portion of the School Fund, was submitted on Monday evening, and a thousand copies were ordered printed. It is stated by those who heard it read, to be a well written document, and one which will reflect credit on the Committee, who, on their visit to the Public Schools, failed to find the defects complained of, and books in opposition to the tenets of the Catholic Church were not found. Some of the books which had been cleared of passages complained of, were found in the schools of the Catholics, with the offensive matter remaining; and in three of their schools they found the children lamentably deficient in books and means, but showing wonderful improvement on very slender advantages. Such (says the report) is the state of the public mind, that should the petition be granted, each and every sect would make the same claim, a revocation of the act would ensue under the succeeding Corporation, and intolerance of every kind would be engendered. To the report was appended several propositions

from the petitioners, as well as from the Public School Society. The report was adopted by a vote of fifteen to one.—*Sun.*

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE AT NEW ORLEANS.

A fire occurred in New Orleans on the 27th ult., which was attended by a most distressing loss of life. The buildings were between the two markets on Old Levee street, and were occupied by Mr. Joseph Morrison, ship Chandler, by the proprietors of the Independent Coffee House, and by a dry goods dealer. On the breaking out of the fire all the inmates endeavored to escape, most of whom succeeded. Mrs. Morrison, says the Bulletin, who was in the interior, finding her way blocked up by the flames, seized her infant, reached the roof through the scuttle, whence she proceeded to another roof and was taken off. Others escaped almost as narrowly. The mother could not take her oldest son, four years of age, and he perished in the flames. Mrs. Brown, the sister-in-law of Mr. Morrison, with her two children, was also unable to escape, and they perished. A black woman and her child, shared the same fate. Mr. Cunningham C. H. Rowan, a spirited young gentleman, and one of the firemen attached to Engine No. 14, was crushed to death by the falling of the walls of the building. Loss estimated at \$36,000.

OREGON.

Friday Jan. 8.—In the Senate, Mr. Linn introduced his bill to extend the laws of the States over the territory of Oregon, and for the protection and settlement of the same.

Mr. Linn said he had forborne to press this subject, at the suggestion of some friends, lest he might add to the controversy with Great Britain at a time when another question of magnitude was pending—to their suggestions he had yielded his assent, but not his judgment. He was one that never believed the N. E. boundary could be settled amicably. The British had gone on step by step, until the claim set up assumed quite a formidable shape. It was notorious that at the treaty of Ghent they did not assert more than a mere shadow of the claim. Delays were always dangerous. By and by, unless something decisive was done, the same claims would be made to the territory of Oregon. Indeed they had already pushed up to the very confines of Missouri and Arkansas. The Hudson Bay Company were already bringing immigrants from Europe, shepherds, farmers and others, and had succeeded in depriving our people of the trade with the Indians. If our claim was valid Mr. L. was for asserting it at once, and maintaining it. At all events, he thought we ought, at least, to proceed *pari passu* with the British Government. The bill was referred to a select committee of five.

GREAT FLOOD.

The warm weather and the recent heavy rains have produced the sudden rise of the streams in various parts of our country, which has caused great destruction of property, and in some cases loss of life. The Trenton, N. J. Gazette, states that mills, bridges, factories, dwellings &c. on the Delaware have been swept away. Great damage has been done to the Croton Water Works near the Hudson, and some lives lost. On the Passaic, four out of six bridges have been swept away. Accounts from Vermont and New Hampshire state that considerable damage to the bridges, &c. on the Connecticut has been sustained. The New-York Courier of Monday speaks of great destruction of property at Mauch Chunk on the Lehigh. The beautiful navigation above and below that place is swept away, dams, locks, lock-houses, *inmates*, all gone—the bridges above and below, the large railroad bridge at the end of the Narrows, the one at Leighton Cap, &c. all gone. Out of twenty houses from Squire Sayre's to Leighton but four remain, and very many of the inmates gone with them. Those who heard them say that their shrieks for help were most appalling—every account grows more dreadful—the river is a clear stream reaching from mountain to mountain.

THE NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY.

There is some newspaper excitement in relation to this question in Maine and New Brunswick, and a report is in circulation that an outrage has been committed by some British soldiers on several American citizens, but nothing serious is apprehended. We hope, for the honor of the two nations, that this dispute will be settled ere long. Each nation has already expended many times over, the value of the whole territory in question, in attempts at negotiation.

FROM AFRICA.

Capt. Taylor, of the brig Waverly, at Philadelphia, from Sierra Leone, reports: The barque Jones, of New York, was taken possession of at St. Helena by H. B. M. Dolphin, on the 18th of September, on suspicion of being concerned in the slave trade. The captain was on shore; and would not give up his papers. The crew were then taken out, with the exception of the mate (Mr. Davis, of Salem, since dead), and two men, a prize crew put on board and the vessel sent to Sierra Leone for trial. After lying there eight weeks, the barque was cleared, there being no proof of her being in the slave trade. One of the crew is since dead. The Waverly left her still at Sierra Leone, with no one but a ship-keeper to take charge of her,—the money and cargo on board amounting to £10,000.

ANOTHER DONATION TO THE MONUMENT FUND.

It gives us pleasure, says the Boston Courier, to state that Judah Tauro, Esq. of New Orleans, has made a contribution of ten thousand dollars to the Fund for completing the Bunker Hill Monument—a draft for that amount having been received by the Treasurer of the Corporation.

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The N. Y. Commercial publishes an extract from a Rio Janeiro paper, of Nov. 10, received by brig Cervantes, which gives the following intelligence:

'Settlement of the French and Argentine Question.—The brig India, seventeen days

from Montevideo, brings the important information that the blockade of Buenos Ayres is at length raised. The terms of the arrangements concluded between the French Admirals and Rosas were not yet known at Montevideo, but no one doubted that the difference between France and the Argentine government were terminated, and a number of merchant vessels were on the point of sailing for Buenos Ayres.'

A DOUBLE SUICIDE.

Two persons, a husband and a wife, threw away their lives at New York on Thursday, under the influence of passion.—They were named Hogan—the husband Daniel, the wife Honora—and lived at 193 Mulberry street. Their domestic intercourse was rendered unhappy by frequent bickerings and quarrels, and yesterday, after a violent scene of mutual recrimination, the husband seized a loaded musket and shot himself through the heart. The wife, frenzied by the catastrophe, swallowed the contents of a bottle in which was the solution of corrosive sublimate, used for destroying vermin, and soon expired in great agonies. They were both natives of Ireland—his age about 45, hers 30. An inquest was held upon the bodies, with, of course a verdict of suicide.

M'LEOD.

The Rochester Democrat reports on the authority of passengers from Lockport, that McLeod was about to be removed to Rochester for safe-keeping, to be escorted by two companies of U. States troops. The Buffalo Republican states that two companies of artillery have been ordered from that station to Lockport: on account, as rumor says, of an anticipated attempt of the Canadians to rescue McLeod.

The Treasury of Kentucky derives a revenue of about \$400,000 annually from the dividends on the bank stock of the State.

There are 1,555 Newspapers in the United States; 267 in New England; 274 in New York; 251 in Pennsylvania, and 161 in Ohio, &c. &c.

Mr. Ruthven Isler, a member of a theatrical corps at Natchez, Miss., was shot dead at a house in that city, by some person unknown on the night of the 25th ult. The pistol, containing 7 or 8 buckshot, was discharged through the street door.

The Supreme Court of the United States convened at Washington on Monday last. The case of the *Amistad* Africans, will probably come up on Friday. John Quincy Adams, and Roger S. Baldwin, of New Haven, are to plead their cause.

The Governor of Tennessee has appointed the Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, of Maury county, to replace Judge Grundy in the U. S. Senate.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE—consists of about thirty-eight thousand words. This includes, of course, not only the words, but all derivatives, except the preterites and participles of verbs; to which must be added some few terms which, though set down in the dictionary, are either obsolete or have never ceased to be considered foreign. Of these, about twenty-three thousand, or nearly five eighths, are of Anglo-Saxon origin.

The majority of the rest, in what proportion we cannot say, are Latin and Greek; Latin, however, has the largest share.—*Phil. Standard.*

The Richmond Enquirer states that Mr. Stevenson, American minister at the Court of St. James, has requested to be recalled.

The Springfield (Mass.) Gazette says: At a meeting on Sabbath evening of last week, it was stated by Rev. Dr. Osgood that he visited the gaol some time since, and of the eighteen prisoners whom he found there, seventeen acknowledged that they were brought there by the use of intoxicating drinks. The remaining one denied that he was a drinking man, but this was contradicted by the gaol

An American in Paris, writing to his friend in Washington says: 'Mr. Vanderly, the distinguished American artist, is here, engaged in painting a picture for one of the panels in the Rotunda of our Capitol, and, as far as I am capable of judging, it will be a lasting monument to his reputation as an artist.'

Mr. Backus—the deaf mute who published the *Canogaharie Raddi*, and whose printing establishment was destroyed by the recent fire in that village—has received sufficient from the subscriptions of the benevolent to enable him to resume its publication.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.—A new edition of this work is about to be published, in large 8vo. It will contain 8,000 to 10,000 words not included in the quarto heretofore published. The whole number of words will be at least 80,000; being 20,000 more than are contained in Todd's Johnson, and 35,000 more than are to be found in Richardson's Dictionary.

MURDER.—The Nashville Banner states that a foul murder was committed on the 15th ult. near Hendersonville, Sumner County, Tenn., on the body of Mr. Lindsay, a respectable clergyman of the Methodist Church of nearly thirty years standing, and 55 years old. He was shot to obtain the money he had about him, \$300, as is supposed, by a man by the name of Carroll, and thrown into the Cumberland river, where the body was found on the 20th, by dragging with a net.

The Dictator, FRANCIA, of Paraguay, died on the 20th of September last. A junta of five members succeeded in the Government.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

'Support your Minister' will appear in our next. 'Selections from Morey,' with introductory remarks, will also have place early. 'Spring,' 'An Enigma,' and 'The Missionary Vessel,' are on file. Several other communications reached us too late for examination this week.

A CARD.

A Young Lady, fully qualified to teach the usual branches of education, is desirous of obtaining a situation, as governess in a family, or assistant in a school. For further particulars enquire, of the Rev. Mr. Johns, or Rev. Mr. Brooke. A line addressed A. B. C. office of the Western Episcopal Observer, will receive immediate attention. Cincinnati January 25th.

Shaker Ware.

A FIRST rate assortment, Consisting of Painted and Unpainted Tubs, Buckets, Churns, and Foot Tubs. 30 Sets Measures. For Sale by D. K. CADY. Corner of Walnut and Fifth Streets. Jan. 30, 1841.

DAMS, improved Coffee Mills, warranted to grind faster than any other kind of mill manufactured. For sale by D. K. CADY. Corner of Walnut and Fifth Streets. Jan. 30, 1841.

A GOOD assortment, consisting of Cut Pressed and Plain Tumblers, Jars, Dishes, Wines, Cut and Plain, Lamps, Salts, Cruets, &c. &c. For sale by D. K. CADY. Corner of Walnut and Fifth Streets. Jan. 30, 1841.

COFFEE. JAVA, Laguira, and Rio Coffee, and Groceries in general. For sale by D. K. CADY. Corner of Walnut and Fifth Streets. Jan. 30, 1841.

Bishop McIlvaine's new work: Oxford Divinity. OXFORD DIVINITY compared with that of the Roman and Anglican churches, with a special view to the illustration of the doctrine of justification by faith, as it was made of primary importance by the reformers; and as it lies at the foundation of all scriptural views of the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ: by the Rt. Rev. Charles P. McIlvaine, D. D., in 1 large elegant 8vo. volume. Theology for the people, in a series of discourses on the catechism of the Protestant Episcopal church; by I. P. K. Henshaw, D. D., 1 vol. 8vo., price \$2.50.

The Primitive Doctrine of Election, or an historical inquiry into the ideality and causation of scriptural Election, as received and maintained in the primitive Church of Christ; by George Stanley Faber, B. D., Prefectory of Salisbury, 1 vol. 8vo. price \$1.75.

An Historical Presentation of Augustinian and Pre-Augustinian from the original sources; by G. F. Wieggers, D. D., professor of theology in the University of Hottok, and translated from the German with notes and additions, by the Rev. Ralph Emerson, professor of ecclesiastical history in the theological seminary at Andover, Mass., 1 vol. 8vo. price \$1.75.

For sale by ISAAC N. WHITING. January 15, 1841.

Christian Biography. The Life of Wycliffe.

ISAAC N. WHITING, Bookseller and Publisher, has just published the *Life of John Wycliffe*, D. D. the father of the English Reformation, by Margaret Cox, author of 'The Young Lady's Companion,' 'Botany of the Scriptures,' 'Wonders of the Deep,' &c. &c., 1 vol. 8vo., 275 pages, neatly bound in muslin; price 63 cts. The present age of Christianity is in the bloom that the youthful portion of our Protestant community may become unimpaired of the great advantages which they enjoy, and consequently form but inadequate conceptions of the trials and conflicts of those who were the honored instruments in the hands of God, in bringing about the great Reformation in England, and of delivering their churches from the cruel bonds of Popery. For these and other obvious reasons, it has been thought advisable by many distinguished Divines, and others, to commence, for the benefit of families, Sunday schools, and youthful readers generally, a series of Biographical sketches of the most conspicuous actors in that great contest which was waged for a period carried on openly between the disciples of a corrupted, and a pure form of christianity. And John Wycliffe being generally regarded as the father of the English Reformation there is a manifest propriety in commencing this series of christian biographical works, with his life. The work is prepared with great labor and care, and should suitable encouragement be given in the sale of this volume, it will be followed by others. Each volume will be complete within itself, so as to enable purchasers to possess any one of the works or the entire series. January 15 1841.

THEOLOGY. OXFORD, or Tracts for the Times, by members of the University of Oxford, in 3 vols. 8vo. price \$5.00.

Isaac N. Whiting, Columbus, has just received the complete series so far as published in this country of the above celebrated works. Also, *Scripture Views of Holy Baptism*, as established by the consent of the ancient church, and contrasted with the systems of modern schools; by the Rev. E. B. Pursey, D. D., Oxford, 1 vol. 8vo., price \$1.25.

A Letter to the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Oxford, on the tendency to Romanism, imputed to doctrines held of old as now, in the English church; by the Rev. E. B. Pursey, D. D., 1 vol. 8vo., price 62 cts.

A Call to Union, on the principles of the English Reformation; by Walter Farquhar Hook, D. D. Chaplain in ordinary, to the Queen; price 50 cents. January 15, 1841.

St. Mary's Hall.

OWN BANK, BURLINGTON, NEW JERSEY.

THE BISHOP OF NEW JERSEY, PATRON.

THE winter term of this institution will commence on the first day of November. The charges per term of five weeks, for boarding, lodging, fuel, use of bed and table, and towels, all English branches, Ancient Languages, and Psalmody, \$106.

Washing is charged at fifty cents per dozen. Music with use of piano \$15. French \$7 50. Drawing \$8 per quarter.

At the suggestions of several friends of the institution and in consequence of the pecuniary depression of the country the following propositions are made—1. A deduction of ten per cent will be made on all bills of the second year, of fifteen per cent the third year, of twenty per cent on the subsequent years.

2. To those who send pupils for three or more years leaving the time of their attendance to the several terms of the country the following propositions are made—1. A deduction of ten per cent will be made on all bills of the second year, of fifteen per cent the third year, of twenty per cent on the subsequent years.

3. When three or more daughters of one family are educated at the Hall, a deduction of twenty per cent will be made on all their bills.

4. When more than five and less than ten pupils from the same neighborhood, a deduction of fifteen per cent on all charges will be made, and when the number is more than ten, a deduction of twenty per cent. One hundred dollars must be paid at the beginning of every term; and all money for the use of the pupils must be left with the Principal. No bills to be contracted for or for the pupils. When the term bills are not paid within ten days after the close of any term, a draft will be drawn on the expenses charged. Address Rev. R. J. Gorman, Chaplain, Principal teacher and Head of the family, St. Mary's Hall, Burlington, N. J.

Church and Parlor Organs.

GEORGE JARDINE, Organ Builder, Anthony Street, corner of Broadway, New York, manufactures at reasonable charges, all kinds and sizes of Church and Parlor Organs. Also, Church Organs with Barrel and the regular Finger-key'd Movements combined, of inestimable utility in country churches, where Organists cannot always be procured. These instruments are in every general use in the country churches throughout England.

For superiority of construction and tone, he refers to the following testimonials: The Gold Medal of the American Institute for the best Organ, 1838.

The Gold Medal of the American Institute for the best Organ, 1839.

The Silver Medal of the Mechanics' Institute for the best Organ, 1839. New York.

PROSPECTUS OF THE WESTERN EPISCOPAL OBSERVER.

VOLUME XI.

ARRANGEMENTS having been made to publish the GAMBIE OBSERVER AND WESTERN CHURCH JOURNAL simultaneously at Cincinnati and Louisville, at the close of the present volume in December next, the paper will therefor be continued under the name of the Western Episcopal Observer, and printed at the Western Church Press, Cincinnati.

The change of location to place so central to the West, and so convenient for the early reception and rapid diffusion of intelligence, will be greatly increased the usefulness and interest of the paper. With a view the more effectually to secure these objects, the Proprietor has invited and obtained the editorial co-operation of the three resident Editors whose names are subjoined with his own. The paper will therefore, from the commencement of the next (the XI) volume be issued under the joint editorship of the subscribers, and printed and published as above.

The Observer will continue to maintain and put forth with renewed zeal, those leading doctrines of the Gospel which it has always held and defended as essential to piety of heart and life; and as an Episcopal paper, will continue its faithful advocacy of the peculiarities of our communion.

It is the design of the editors to establish such correspondence with the Atlantic cities as will secure the earliest religious intelligence; and by a similar arrangement at the West, to furnish their journals with fresh and authentic information, and to the establishment and progress of the Church through out the Western Dioceses and Missions.

CHAUNCEY COLTON, WM. JACKSON, JOHN T. BROOKS, HENRY V. D. JOHNS

In addition to the above arrangement for the responsible editing of the OBSERVER, a department of it has been assigned to the pen of the author of the 'Young Lady's Companion,' the 'Life of Wycliffe,' &c. The editor under her charge will be mainly devoted to original matter, or selections from other writers, clearly and judiciously selected, and so arranged as to afford a new and interesting view of the subjects treated, and to be a valuable addition to the paper.

I have seen with great satisfaction the particulars of the new arrangement with respect to the publication of the Observer, and I feel that the publication of the 'Western Episcopal Observer' is a reasonable anticipation of a great accession to the value, circulation and usefulness of the paper, from so great an accession of strength to its editorial labors. Its publication at Cincinnati and Louisville will bring it into easy connection with all our western and south-western friends, while its pages will afford a ready opportunity for the publication of whatever internal matters they may severally desire to show to the public. With an earnest hope that the paper will be as well sustained by a strong subscription, as it certainly will by a vigorous editorship, I feel the greatest cheerfulness in recommending it to the patronage of the community.

CHAS. P. McILVAINE, Bishop of the Diocese of Ohio, St. Louis, Nov. 19th, 1840.

I cordially concur in the above. JACKSON KASPER, Missionary Bishop for Missouri, Wisconsin and Iowa, and Provisional Bishop of Indiana.

Leaving, Ky. Dec. 10th, 1840.

The plan of transferring the Gambier Observer to a more central point for the whole west, with the hope of rendering it, in time, what its new name imports, 'A Western Episcopal Observer,' meets with my cordial approbation; and I shall be ready, at all times, to lend a helping hand, in every way in my power, to its able editors and conductors.

B. B. SMITH, Bishop of the Diocese of Kentucky.

TERMS.

THE WESTERN EPISCOPAL OBSERVER will be issued weekly on a double medium folio sheet, on paper fine of quality and with new and handsome type, and furnished to subscribers on the following terms: \$2.50 in advance or \$3.00 at the end of six months.

ANCIENT CHRISTIANITY. The doctrine of the Oxford Tracts; by Isaac Taylor, 1 vol. price \$1.50.

Just received, and for sale at the bookstore of ISAAC N. WHITING. Columbus, Jan. 15, 1841.

BARNES ON ISRAEL.

NOTES, critical, explanatory and practical, on the book of the prophet Isaiah, with a new translation; by Albert Barnes, in 3 large 8vo. volumes.

Just received and for sale at the bookstore of ISAAC N. WHITING. Columbus, January 15, 1841.

NEW JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

JOHN R. RAYMOND, HAVING OPENED AN OFFICE IN ROGERS' ROW, FOURTH STREET, WEST OF GRAIN, CINCINNATI, IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE TO ORDER ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

In a neat style, with accuracy and expedition. All orders thankfully received.

McIlvaine on Justification.

ISAAC N. WHITING, Bookseller and Publisher, has just published *Justification by Faith*, with notes by the Rt. Rev. Charles P. McIlvaine, D. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Ohio. 1 vol. Price, handsomely bound, 37 cts. The work may be had of

The Domestic Circle.

Conducted by the Author of the "Young Ladies' Companion," "Bodily of the Scriptures," "Life of William," etc., etc.

A JEWEL OF THE LORD.

(A narrative from real life.)

Malachi 3: 16, 17. Then they that feared the Lord, spoke often one to another, and the Lord hearkened and heard it; and a book of remembrance was written before him, for them that feared the Lord, and that thought upon his name. And they shall be mine, saith the Lord of Hosts, in that day when I make up my jewels, and I will spare them, as a man spareth his own son that serveth him.

The prophet Malachi assures us, in the beautiful language of the foregoing verses, that he who sitteth upon the circle of the heavens, the high and lofty one that inhabiteth eternity, condescends not only to bend a listening ear to those that fear him, but also to record their names in his own book of remembrance. He has likewise further promised to them the still higher honor of being considered as his jewels or peculiar treasure. Surely then, it is reasonable and proper that a volume should be kept open in the Christian world, in which may be inscribed a memorial of those brethren and sisters, whose holy lives and happy deaths may thus by God's blessing, become instrumental in inciting others to greater diligence in running the race set before them.

The subject of the following brief memoir is, (if still living,) I doubt not, already counted by the Lord, as of his peculiar treasures, and in bringing her forward to the notice of strangers, the writer can only hope, that the homely setting, in which, her simple narrative may place her, may not prevent her readers from appreciating the beautiful light emitted from this jewel of the Lord.

The humble Christian, whose character I am about to describe, was destitute of all advantages of rank or education, and far from possessing any attraction in her external appearance. Her person was very large, and from its unenviable size the effect of disease not unfrequently provoked a smile from the gay and thoughtless, as they beheld her in passing her lowly dwelling. But the Lord seeth not, as man seeth; man looketh on the outward appearance, the Lord looketh on the heart. Men, whether from careless indifference or ignorance of her real worth often passed her by, without interest, and her image was speedily banished from their recollection, but the Lord had hearkened to her prayer,—had inscribed her name in the book of life,—and she was dearer to him, than the most prosperous in the ranks of this world's votaries.

It was in October 18—, that I first formed a personal acquaintance with Mrs. S.—, although from childhood I had known her by sight. A domestic of the family, at that time informed me of the illness of this aged person, adding, "I think Ma'am you would like to see her for she is a real Christian."

The intelligence as to her piety was unexpected and gratifying, and thenceforward every recollection of her, was blended with holy associations. As soon as convenience permitted after this conversation, I bent my steps towards her humble dwelling, little anticipating the lessons of Christian instruction and the bright example, I was thenceforward to find under that lowly roof. Her cottage was one of the most indifferent that our town afforded; it consisted of two small apartments lighted by casements of but a few small panes each; the wooden walls were so antiquated that crevices appeared in various directions, through which the air would have found ready access had it not been for pasted paper and stuffings of old rags; the roof was encrusted with green moss, and could be readily touched by any adult foot-passenger of the street.

When I entered the inner apartment on my first visit, I beheld Mrs. S.—, lying on her bed, unprotected by any curtain and apparently under the pressure of most violent pains of body. I approached and enquired if she knew me,—she smilingly extended her hand and gave me a cordial welcome, observing at the same time, that she had known me by sight from infancy. She informed me that she was suffering from a severe attack of inflammation of the liver, a disease to which she was subject. She seemed quite aware of her danger, and expressed a cheerful submission to the will of God, and earnest desires for support under bodily anguish. Her strength was at that time so enfeebled, as to prevent any continued conversation, and therefore I soon took my departure, leaving my old friend surrounded by several of her poor neighbors, who apparently regarded her with mingled feelings of affection and veneration; having previously effected a promise, that in case she required assistance, I might be apprized of it.

In each subsequent visit I could perceive a gradual improvement in her symptoms, and after the lapse of some weeks, she was restored to her ordinary measure of health which was always moderate. At that time, her chief sources of bodily suffering appeared to arise from a diseased state of the liver combined with a dropsical affection. Not very long after this period she was assailed by new and increasing infirmities. Repeated strokes of paralysis, none of which were severe enough to produce the torpidity often consequent on this disease, combined to reduce her to a very helpless and distressed situation. Death had a short time previous, deprived her of an aged husband and she was then left the solitary inmate of her humble dwelling, under the pressure of advanced years, bodily infirmities and poverty. Though she was not deprived by paralysis, of the use of her limbs so far as to preclude her from walking, yet she was nevertheless subjected to the most painful helplessness, and her poor body in its every part was continually shaking with the tremulous motion of the dried and withered foliage of autumn; so that after a time she became unable even to carry a cup of water

to her parched lips, without dropping half the contents.

The continual tremor of her body and especially of her head, induced almost uninterrupted pain, and her nights became sleepless from bodily distress, but the soul of the aged sufferer was, as she often remarked to me, *most awake* and its highest state of enjoyment during the lonely night watches, when not a creature was near to listen to her suffering or to minister to her comfort.

Our acquaintance continued for many years, and during this whole period the path of this Christian pilgrim was evidently shining more and more, preparatory to that perfect day, which was at length to dawn upon her. The Lord was at that period refining his aged disciple, in the furnace of affliction, the augmented heat of which, served but to consume the dross of earthly corruption in her who was the subject of it, so that as the work of purification advanced, the silver shone with gradually increasing purity and lustre, enabling her to reflect more distinctly the features of that character, towards which the renewed soul is in scripture exhorted and expected to be continually assimilating.

The writer derived herself, so much practical instruction, from the contemplation of the lively Christian graces of this humble believer, that she has been induced to think, it may not be uninteresting or unprofitable to her readers, to have some of the most striking features in her piety described, and to listen to some facts which are illustrative of her faith, submission to the divine will, habitual contentment and cheerful enjoyment of what she considered her peculiar mercies. This part of our subject we shall postpone to a future number.

To be Continued.

CHILD'S GOOD NIGHT.

Good night, my father dear!
Thou comest from thy labor full weary and worn,
But peaceful and calm is the cottager's slumber,
No care for the morrow thy dreams shall encumber.
But till the lark shall arouse thee at morn,
Good night!

Good night, my mother dear!
Thy lullaby has oft my sorrows beguiled—
Now may our God have thee in his good keeping,
Angels watch over thee while thou art sleeping,
Soothing to repose by the voice of thy child—
Good night!

Good night, brother, mine!
Soft be thy rest, as if pillowed on flowers,
Sleeping or waking, God keep thee from sorrow!
Sweet is their parting who meet on the morrow—
Ever, dear brother, such parting be ours,
Good night!

Good night, sister sweet!
Thou hast been long with the flowers at play,
Dile to thy couch for thy eyelids are winking,
And see where the moon, as to rest she is sinking,
Smiles on my sister, and seemeth to say—
Good night!

Good night, beloved one!
Bright be the visions sleep bringeth to thee—
Heaven shield thee from ill till the night hours are over,
All gentle spirits above thy rest hover,
Whispering ever, beloved, of me—
Good night!

Good night, dear ones all!
No heart feelth sad that we part for a while,
Then, at our last parting, O! let us not sorrow,
Since we know, dearest friends, we shall meet on the morrow,
But as life's evening closes, repeat with a smile,
Good night!

TRIBUTE TO A MOTHER.

Oft, since that hour, in sadness I retrace
My childhood's vision of thy calm sweet face;
Oft see thy form, its mournful beauty shrouded
In thy black weeds, and coil of widow's woe;
Thy dark expressive eyes all dim and clouded

By that deep wretchedness the lonely know:
Stifling thy grief, to hear some weary task
Con'd thy unwilling lips, with listless air,
Hoarding thy means, lest future need might ask

More than the widow's pittance then could spare.
Hidden, forgotten by the great and gay,
Enduring sorrow, not by fits and starts,
But the long self-denial, day by day,

Alone amidst thy brood of careless hearts—
Striving to guide, to teach, or to restrain
The young rebellious spirits crowding round,
Who saw not, knew not, felt not for thy pain,

And could not comfort—yet had power to wound.
Ah! how my selfish heart, which since hath grown
Familiar with deep trials of its own,
With riper judgment looking to the past,

Regret the careless days that flew so fast,
Stamps with remorse each wasted hour of time,
And darkens every folly into crime.

Hon. Mrs. Norton.

THE LAW OF THE LIPS.

Speak kindly to thy fellow-man,
Least he should die, while yet
Thy bitter accent wring his heart
And make his pale cheek wet.

Speak tenderly to him; for he
Hath many toils to bear;
And he is weak, and often sighs—
As thou dost—under care.

Speak lovingly to him; he is
A brother of thine own:
He well may claim thy sympathies
Who's bone of thine own bone.

Speak meekly to him; he may be
A holier man than thou,
And fitting it may be for thee,
To him with reverence bow.

Speak solemnly to him; for thou
And he must surely meet
To make account for idle words,
Before the judgment-seat.

Speak faithfully to him; thy word
May touch him deep within,
And save his erring soul from death,
And cover o'er his sin.

The chief delight of the Saints is to offer praises to God, to gather them in from all his works, to send up to him; and his chief delight in all his works is to receive these praises of them. From their hand, they articulate them, make a reasonable sacrifice of them.

THE JEW OF MOROCCO.

See Israel's sons by scorpion curses driven,
Outcasts of earth, and reprobate of heaven:
Through the wide world in friendless exile stray,
Remorse and shame, sole comrades of their way;
With dumb despair their country's wrongs behold,
And dead to glory, only burn for gold!
O Thou, their Guide, their Father, and their Lord,
Lov'd for thy mercies, for thy power ador'd.
To Israel's woes a pitying ear incline,
And raise from earth thy long neglected vine.

HEBER.

Accurate observers of the phenomena of the vegetable world have frequently remarked, that, among the vast profusion of leaves which nature puts forth on each returning spring, we may search in vain for any two which perfectly resemble each other, notwithstanding that sufficient similarity prevails among many, with respect to outline and general appearance, to enable the botanist to distinguish readily, not only the genera of ash, oak, and maple, but also the several species of each.

When we turn our eyes from the contemplation of this part of creation, to that of the human race, we perceive an analogy existing between them in respect to the fact just noticed. If we extend our observation, from the inhabitants of the icy regions of the north, to those of the burning deserts of the torrid zone; from the ancient nations of the eastern world, to the more youthful ones which people that of the west, we shall not probably be able to discover any two individuals among this vast multitude, who are constituted exactly alike, either physically or intellectually, though certain properties are possessed in common by numbers of them, which separate society into classes, each of which is occupied in its own peculiar pursuits.

We also observe the same state of things extending in a certain degree, into a smaller subdivision of the human race, the family of Christian believers, and note its effects. While all who become true disciples of the Lord Jesus Christ are baptized into one Spirit and exhibit, in a greater or less degree, the features of their common Master, and breathe a spirit of love for all for whom that Saviour came to bleed, and die; yet we find exhibitions of peculiar tenderness, manifested by different Christians, and different bodies of Christians, varying with circumstances, to certain portions of that field of their Lord, which is the world.

While many are to be seen more particularly engaged in other parts of the vineyard of their Master, a few may, perhaps, find their sympathies most deeply awakened, as they contemplate one portion of it, that was once beautifully verdant, and filled with trees highly esteemed, and loved by the Lord of the vineyard, but which is now overgrown by briars and thorns.

We find from experience that the peculiar bias of each individual leads him to view, with the most marked attention, those objects, in the different scenes through which he passes, which have the most distinct bearing on his favorite subject of contemplation; thus the learned antiquarian will often have his taste for the beauties of nature, so overpowered by the predominant passion of his soul, that he can travel through a country filled with sublime, and picturesque scenery, and yet apparently note it not, so intent is he on collecting the relics of olden time.

When I have travelled in foreign lands, the subject that first presented itself to my notice, was the position held in them by those, who once bore as their exclusive privilege, the proud title of 'the people of God,' but who now, alas, have become a reproach and a by-word among all nations. I have examined with the most lively interest, their eventful history through the long lapse of years which have succeeded the Christian era, and their present circumstances of degradation, and oppression in almost every spot of the globe, excepting our own country. I have read until my blood has curdled within me, the narrative of their sufferings, and of the insults heaped on them by their fellow men, and have beheld in this combination of woes, the most awful, the most appalling, the ever present proof of the truth, and of the justice of Jehovah; and while the sublime attributes of the Deity have been thus inscribed in characters of fire on the history of the Jews, have not the softer features of love, and mercy been also conspicuous? How tenderly does their God appeal to them by his prophets not to destroy themselves, but to return to Him, and He even supplicates them, by every endearing epithet. When the Lord of Glory condescended to stoop from his throne, to take upon Him the garment of mortality, was it not that of the Jew? and when He looked down on the City of Jerusalem and contemplated the sufferings she was about to bring on herself for her sins, did he not present the most touching, the most sublime instance of sympathy, that of the God of the Universe bathed in tears of compassion, over the sorrows of his rebellious children?

Circumstances, the nature of which, it is not necessary to communicate to my readers, led me sometime since to the coast of Morocco, and I became for a season a resident of one of the towns of that country. Soon after my arrival in T—, I found myself in its crowded mart, surrounded by Mohammedans, Turks, Christians, and Jews, the latter of whom were marked out by the sable garments which are assigned to them, as a mark of ignominy by their Moorish masters, this color being held in detestation by the Mohammedans of Morocco.

Notwithstanding the contempt, with which they are regarded, yet by a strange contradiction, owing to their national address, industry and superior intelligence, they have had the trade and manufactures thrown almost entirely into their hands; they are employed as interpreters, they levy the duties on merchandise, and what appears the most extraordinary, they have the direction of coinage. It is not surprising then, that I should have found the streets of business crowded with Jews.

One old man particularly arrested my attention: his form was tall and muscular, his beard long and white; and in his full dark eye, and strongly marked features, I thought I could read no common character. There was a deep and settled sadness on his brow, which interested me deeply and this feeling strengthened, the longer I regarded him. Imagination was soon busy in conjecturing the cause of this evident depression of spirits. Was it merely the sorrow of the Israelite mourning over his desolate Zion, or was it caused by the pressure of domestic affliction?

On inquiry, I was informed that Simcon Ben Olieh had been but eight or nine years in Morocco. That previously he had resided in Germany, and was acquainted with most of the European languages.

Pleased to learn that a channel of communication was open between us, I approached the aged Jew, and made some remarks connected with business. He raised his dark eye and gave me a penetrating glance, as if he wished to read my motives in thus addressing him, and then in a concise manner answered my interrogatories. I made several other attempts to draw him into conversation, but in vain; there was a dignified reserve of manner which checked all further intercourse, and I returned disappointed to my own residence.

Some days elapsed before I was able to hear any thing more of Simcon Ben Olieh, though I made many inquiries about him.

Early in the following week, I set out with my friend the American Consul to explore some ruins in the neighborhood of T—, which had attracted the attention of classical scholars. We were mounted on mules, and on account of the heat of the weather, had selected an early hour for the commencement of our ride. Soon after the sun rose the weather became close and sultry, causing us to welcome with avidity, the shade of every graceful and spreading palm that lay in our narrow and sandy path. We had not travelled far, before my companion directed my attention to an approaching figure, who, when we drew nearer, we perceived was a Jew from his black dress. He was apparently suffering like ourselves from the heat and dust, for we observed him draw up his mule under the shade of a luxuriant date palm, and wipe his brow repeatedly.

When we were near enough to discern his features, I discovered to my great delight that it was Simcon Ben Olieh, and Mr. S.— at my request stopped awhile under the same tree to rest our mules.

The Jew on our approach was about to withdraw, when I laid my hand on his bridle, and requested him in a friendly tone to remain, adding, 'You appear, my friend, like us, to be suffering from heat and exhaustion.'

With a painful expression of countenance, and in a somewhat hurried tone of voice, he replied, 'Suffering and hardship are the allotted portion of the children of Israel in the land of their exile.' As he spoke, I observed him draw the loose sleeve of his dark garment over his brow, for a moment—and then all was externally calm.

My sympathy was roused, and I said mildly, 'May I, though a stranger, be permitted to inquire what grief thus preys upon you? I do not ask from idle curiosity, but from a sincere desire to alleviate your distress; though strangers, we are nevertheless brethren, children of one Great Parent.'

Again he fixed upon me a most penetrating glance, but the expression was no longer stern, and he said with some emotion, 'Stranger, forgive my coldness, but the accents of kindness from the lips of a Christian, are new to my ears. I thank you for your expressions of sympathy, but no human arm can bring comfort to my soul—Israel's God can alone help me—and His ear seems closed to my cry—all His waves and His storms are passing over me; morning, noon, and at night do I pray towards the holy city, and yet no relief appears—no! all is dark! all is dreary to my soul!'

His manner affected us both, for feeling awakens feeling, as the notes of sorrow pass from one child of affliction to another: when his paroxysm of grief was abated, I ventured to inquire into its cause. In a few words, broken occasionally by emotion, he gave us a short narrative of his life. He was a native of Bavaria: had married a beautiful Jewish maiden to whom he was tenderly attached. After his marriage he had been exposed to many persecutions on account of his religion, had been stripped of much of his property, and obliged to fly from city to city. When Germany became the seat of war, exorbitant demands were made upon him, his house was unceremoniously seized by the enemy, and his beloved Rebecca was subjected to privation and suffering. Consumption, brought on by exposure to inclement weather, fastened upon his lovely wife, and the desire of his eyes was thus taken from him. Child after child had followed the dearer mother, until now, but one remained, his Benoni, the son of his old age. 'And he too,' said the old man with violent emotion, 'he too, like the flower of the field, is passing away, and I shall be left childless.'

He was unable to proceed, but covering his head, with his black mantle, he leaned forward on his mule, and for a time we heard nothing but the short convulsive sob, and saw only the agitation of the thick folds of the covering that concealed his countenance.

How could we console him? Alas! the blessed gospel which hath brought life and immortality to light, was to him a sealed volume! The bright beams, which the Son of Righteousness, at his rising, had cast over the dark valley of death, had never enlightened his soul!

To be Continued.

The Church Choir.

SAAC N. WHITING, Bookseller and Publisher, Columbus, has published the Church Choir, a Collection of Sacred Music: comprising a great variety of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Anthems and Chants, arranged for the Organ or Piano-Forte, and adapted more particularly to the Worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. By Joseph Whiting, Professor of Biblical Literature in the Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Gambier, Ohio. In two parts.

Part 1, Contains the Rudiments of Vocal Music, Psalm and Hymn Tunes, &c. &c.

Part 2, Contains Anthems, Sentences, Chants, &c. &c.

Both parts bound in One volume, Price, 1 25. Each part may also be had by itself. Part 1, by itself, Price 61; Part 2, by itself, Price, 62 1/2. In the preparation of this collection of Sacred Music, it has been the aim of the editor to furnish Churches with as great a variety of Tunes, composed in different styles, and adapted to the various occasions of public worship, as the limits of the work would permit. The collection, it is believed, will be found sufficiently copious for all the ordinary purposes of public and social worship. The Anthems and Set Prices have been selected, as will be seen on inspection, with special reference to the Festivals and Fasts of the Episcopal Church. Instead of a figured bass, the music has all been carefully arranged for the Organ or Piano Forte, from the conviction that many performers on those instruments have not had the opportunity to perfect themselves sufficiently in the science of music to play the harmony with facility, even of plain psalmody, from figures.

It will be seen that the pages of the work are enriched with a variety of original compositions, prepared expressly for this collection, and also with pieces from various English authors, not usually to be met with in this country.

The Church Choir, for the short time it has been published, has been very favorably received by Professors and friends of sacred music. The following are selected from among numerous notices of it:

'To those who are in want of a new book, we can recommend the Church Choir, very handsomely got up, and well stored with classic Church tunes in their proper identity. It is compiled by Professor Muenschler, of the Gambier Seminary, Ohio, whose musical talents and taste are not entirely unknown among us. We consider it a recommendation of his book, that it is mostly made up of tunes that are no strangers in our Churches, tones appropriate to our services, and selected with some view to particular feelings and Hymns of our books. We hope that by the introduction of such collections as this, we shall preserve our own good and truly sacred music.—Christian Witness, Boston.

An able writer in the same valuable paper, on the importance of selecting suitable Church music, says: 'One of the newest collections we have, "The Church Choir," by Rev. Mr. Muenschler, is one of the best. In another respect we believe this work is to be preferred to many of the most popular collections of music; the words set to music, have not been so much sacrificed. In one other respect, too, the arrangement of this will be considered by some, as being an advantage over most other collections of Church music; the several parts intended for the Organ and Piano, are written on the staff, as is customary in many of the Bibles. It has been chosen, for any figured bass.—Chronicle of the Church, N. Haven, Ct. A distinguished Professor of music remarks, that "after a careful examination of the "Church Choir," I most unhesitatingly pronounce it the best collection of music for the Psalm and Hymns of the P. E. Church, which has ever fallen under my observation. I am particularly gratified to find in the Church Choir so many favorite tunes, and their original composition, with the additional harmony so eminently characteristic of the work.

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The Church Choir is for sale at M. C. Younglove's bookstore, Cleveland; O. B. Beebe's store, Cuyahoga Falls; Myers & Miller's bookstores, Gambier; Levi Brooks's store, Mt. Vernon; Samuel Wells' bookstore, Newark; A. P. Prichard's store, Granville; J. G. Doddridge's store, Circleville; the Rev. Mr. Burr, Portsmouth; Whiting & Kilbourne's store, Springfield; by the Rev. Mr. Allen, Dayton; the Rev. Mr. Guion, Piquette; Alex. Lucas & Co.'s bookstore, Cincinnati; and Alex. Ingram, Jr.'s store, Pittsburg. It may also be had in Baltimore, at the Bookstore of Armstrong & Berry; Philadelphia, at the bookstore of Thomas, Cowperthwait & Co. and Herman Hooker; New York, at the bookstores of Swords, Stanford & Co., and Collins, Keese & Co.; New Haven, Ct., at the bookstore of Sidney Backus; Hartford, Ct., at the bookstore of Spalding, Storrs, and Jackson; & in Worcester, Boston, at the bookstore of James B. Dow; and in Washington city, at the bookstore of Wm. M. Morrison.

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